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States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution.

In order to carry into effect these powers, the Constitution has established a perfect Government in all its forms, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and this Government, to the extent of its powers, acts directly upon the individual citizens of every state and executes its own decrees by the agency of its own officers. In this respect it differs entirely from the Government under the old Confederation, which was confined to making requisitions on the states in their sovereign character. This left it to the discretion of each whether to obey or refuse, and they often declined to comply with such requisitions. It thus becomes necessary for the purpose of removing this barrier, and in order to form a more perfect union, to establish a government which could act directly upon the people and execute its own laws without the intermediate agency of the states; this has been accomplished by the Constitution of the United States.

In short, the Government created by the Constitution and deriving its authority from the sovereign people of each of the several states, has precisely the right to exercise its power over the people of all these States in the enumerated cases, that each one of them possesses over subjects not delegated to the United States, but reserved to the states respectively or to the people. To the extent of the delegated powers, the Constitution of the United States is as much a part of the Constitution of each state, and is as binding upon its people, as though it had been textually inserted therein. This Government, therefore, is a great and powerful Government, invested with all the attributes of sovereignty over the special subject to which its authority extends. Its framers never intended to implant in its bosom the seeds of its own destruction, nor were they at its creation guilty of the absurdity of providing for its own dissolution. It was not intended by its framers to be the baseless fabric of a vision, which at the touch of the enchanter would vanish in thin air, but a substantial and mighty fabric, capable of resisting the slow decay of time and of defying the storms of ages. Indeed, well may the jealous patriots of that day have indulged fears that a Government of such high powers might violate the reserved rights of the states, and wisely did they adopt the rule of a strict construction of those powers to prevent the danger; but they did not fear, nor had they any reason to imagine, that the Constitution would ever be so interpreted as to enable any State by her own act, without the consent of her sister states, to discharge her people from all or any of their Federal obligations.

It may be asked then, are the people of the states without redress against the tyranny and oppression of the Federal Government? By no means. The right of revolution on the part of the governed against the oppression of the governments cannot be denied; it exists independently of all Constitutions, and has been exercised at all periods of the world's history. Under it old governments have been destroyed and new ones have taken their place. It is embodied in strong and express language in our own Declaration of Independence; but the distinction must be observed that, as revolution against an established government, and not a voluntary secession from it, by virtue of inherent Constitutional right. In short, let us look the danger fairly in the face. Secession is neither more nor less than revolution; it may, or it may not, be a justifiable revolution, but still it is revolution.

What, in the mean time, is the responsibility and true position of the Executive? He is bound by solemn oath, before God and the country, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and from his obligation he can not be absolved by any human power. But what if the performance of this duty, in whole or in part, has been rendered impracticable by events over which he could have exercised no control—such as at the present moment is the case in the state of South Carolina, so far as the laws of the United States to secure the administration of justice, by means of the Federal Judiciary, are concerned. All the Federal officers within its limits, through whose agency all these laws can be carried into execution, have already resigned. We no longer have a District Attorney, or a Marshal in South Carolina.

In fact the whole machinery of the Federal Government necessary for the distribution of remedial justice against the people has been demolished, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to replace it. The only acts of Congress on this subject are those of the 28th February, 1795, and 3d March, 1807; these authorize the President, after he shall have ascertained that the Marshal with his posse comitatus is unable to execute a criminal process in any particular case, to call forth the militia and employ the

army and navy to aid him in performing this service, having first by proclamation commanded the insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time. This duty cannot by possibility be performed in a state where no judicial authority exists to issue process, and where there is no Marshal to execute, and where, even if there were such an officer, the entire population would constitute one solid combination to resist him. The bare enumeration of these provisions proves how inadequate they are, without further legislation to overcome a united opposition in a single state, not to speak of other states who may place themselves in a similar attitude. Congress alone has power to decide whether the present laws can or can not be amended so as to carry out more effectively the objects of the Constitution.

The same inseparable obstacles do not lie in the way of executing the laws for the collection of the revenue still continue to be collected as heretofore at the custom-house in Charleston, but should the collector unfortunately resign, a successor may be appointed to perform this duty. Then, in regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina, this has been purchased for a fair equivalent, by the consent of the Legislature of the state, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, &c., and over these the authority to exercise exclusive legislation has been expressly granted by the Constitution to Congress. It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from this property by force, but if in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officer in command of the forts has received orders to act strictly on the defensive.

In such a contingency the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assailants. Apart from the execution of the laws, so far as this may be practicable, the Executive has no authority to decide what shall be the relation between the Federal Government and South Carolina. He has been invested with no such discretion; he possesses no power to change the relations heretofore existing between them, much less to acknowledge the independence of that state. This would be to invest a mere Executive officer with the power of recognizing the dissolution of the Confederacy. Among our thirty-three sovereign States it bears no resemblance to the recognition of a foreign *de facto* government, involving no such responsibility.

Any attempt to do this would on his part be a naked act of aggression; it is therefore my duty to submit to Congress the whole question in all its bearings; the course of events is so rapidly hastening forward that the emergency may soon arise when you may be called upon to decide the momentous question, whether you possess the power by force of arms to compel a State to remain in the Union. I should feel myself recreant to my duty were I not to express an opinion on this important subject. The question fairly stated, is, has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a state into submission which is attempting to withdraw, or has actually withdrawn, from the Confederacy. If answered in the affirmative, it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred upon Congress to declare and to make war against a state. After much serious reflection I have arrived at this conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress or any other department of the Federal Government. It is manifest, upon an inspection of the Constitution, that this is not among the specific and enumerated powers granted Congress, and it is equally apparent that its exercise is not necessary to the proper carrying into execution any one of those powers. So far from this power having been delegated to Congress, it was expressly refused by the Convention that framed the Constitution. It appears from the proceedings of that body that, on the 31st of May, 1787, the clause authorizing an exertion of the force of the whole army against a delinquent state came up for consideration. Mr. Madison opposed it in a brief but powerful speech, from which I shall extract but a single sentence. He observed that the use of force against a State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound.

Upon his motion the clause was unanimously postponed, and was never, I believe again presented. So on afterwards, on the 8th of June 1787, when incidentally alluding to the subject, he said any government for the United States, formed on the supposed practicability of using force against the Constitutional proceedings of the states, would prove as visionary and fallacious as the government of Congress, evidently meaning the then existing Congress of the old Confederation. Without descending

to particulars, it may be safely asserted that the power to make war is a just state is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution. Suppose such a war should result in the conquest of a state, how are we to govern it afterwards? Shall we hold it as a province and govern it by despotic power? In the nature of things we could not by physical force control the will of the people and compel them to elect Senators and Representatives to Congress, and to perform all the other duties depending upon their own volition, and required from free citizens of a free state as a constituent member of the Confederacy. But if we possessed this power, would it be wise to exercise it under existing circumstances? The object would, doubtless, be to preserve the Union. War would not only present the most effectual means of destroying it, but would banish all hope of its peacefully reconstruction; besides, in the fraternal conflict, a vast amount of blood and treasure would be expended, rendering future reconciliation between the states impossible.

In the mean time who can forget what would be the sufferings and privations of the people during its existence? The fact is that our Union rests upon public opinion, and can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens shed in civil war; if it can not live in the affections of the people, it must one day perish. Congress possesses many means of preserving it by conciliation, but the sword was not placed in their hand to preserve it by force. But may I be permitted solemnly to invoke my countrymen to pause and deliberate before they determine to destroy this grand temple which has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the world began. It has been consecrated by the blood of our fathers, by the glories of the past and by the hopes of the future.

The Union has already made us the most prosperous, and ere long will, if preserved, render us the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. In every foreign region of the globe, the title of American citizen is held in the highest respect, and when pronounced in a foreign land it causes the hearts of our countrymen to swell with honest pride. Surely when we reach the brink of the yawning abyss we shall recoil with horror from the last fatal plunge. By such a catastrophe the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world would be destroyed, and a long night of benighted despotism would enshroud the nations. Our example for more than eighty years would not only be lost, but it would be quoted as a conclusive proof that man is unfit for self-government.

It is not every wrong—may, it is not every grievance, which can justify a resort to such a fearful alternative. This ought to be the last desperate remedy of a despairing people, after every other constitutional means of conciliation had been exhausted. We should reflect that, under this free government, there is an incessant ebb and flow in public opinion. The slavery question, like every thing human, will have its day. I firmly believe that it has already reached and passed the culminating point; but if in the midst of the existing excitement the Union shall perish, the evil may then become irreparable. Congress can contribute much to avert it, by proposing and recommending to the Legislatures of the several states the remedy for existing evils which the Constitution has itself provided for its own preservation. This has been tried at different critical periods of our history, and always with eminent success. It is to be found in the fifth article providing for its own amendment. Under this article amendments have been proposed by two-thirds of both houses of Congress, and have been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states and have consequently become a part of the Constitution. It is in this process that the liberty of the clause prohibiting any law respecting an establishment of religion, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of petition. To this we are also indebted for the Bill of Rights, which secures the people against any abuse of power by the Federal Government. Such were the apprehensions justly entertained by the friends of the state rights at that period, as to have rendered it extremely doubtful whether the Constitution could have long survived without these amendments.

Again, the Constitution was amended by the same process. After the election of President Jefferson, in February, 1803, this amendment was rendered necessary to prevent the recurrence of the dangers which have seriously threatened the existence of the Government during the pendency of that election. The article for its own amendment was intended to secure amicable adjustment of conflicting Constitutional questions like the present, which might arise between the Government of the states and that of the United States.

To Delinquent Subscribers. We stated, in a former issue of the Press, that we would give all of our delinquent subscribers three months to pay their subscription. The three months are gone, and we still find quite a number who have not hearkened to the call. We now propose to give all those until Christmas, to square off. All subscribers who do not pay by that time will positively be compelled to pay two dollars. We are in need of money very much at this time, and our friends will confer a great favor by paying the amount due us, immediately.

This appears from contemporaneous history. In this connection I will merely call attention to a few sentences in Mr. Madison's justly celebrated report in 1793, to the Legislature of Virginia.

In this he ably and conclusively defended the resolutions of the preceding Legislatures. These were mainly founded upon the pretext of the Virginia Legislature against the alien and the sedition acts as palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution in pointing out the peaceful and constitutional remedies, and he referred to none other to which the states were authorized to resort on such occasions. He concludes by saying that the Legislatures of the states might have made a direct representation to Congress, with a view to obtain a rescinding of the two offensive acts, or they might have represented to their respective Senators in Congress their wishes, that two-thirds thereof would propose an explanatory amendment to the Constitution, or two-thirds of themselves, if such had been their option, might, by an application to Congress, have obtained a convention for the same object.

This is the very course which I earnestly recommended, in order to obtain an explanatory amendment to the Constitution on the subject of slavery. This might originate with Congress or the state Legislatures, as may be deemed most advisable to attain the object. The explanatory amendment might be embodied in the final settlement of the Constitution on three special points: First, an express recognition of the right of property in the states where it now exists and where it may hereafter exist; second, the duty of protection in this right in all the common Territories throughout their Territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as states into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitutions may prescribe; third, a like recognition of the rights of the master to have his slave, who has escaped from one state to another, restored and delivered up to him; and of the validity of the Fugitive slave Law enacted for this purpose together with a declaration that all State laws impairing or defeating this right are violations of the Constitution and are consequently null and void.

It may be objected that this construction of the Constitution has already been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States. Many still contest the correctness of this decision, and never will cease from agitation and admit its binding force until clearly established by the people of the several states in their sovereign character. Such amendment would, it is believed, forever terminate the existing dissensions, and restore peace and harmony among the states. It ought not to be doubted that such an appeal to the arbitration established by the Constitution itself would be received with favor by all the states of the Confederacy.

In any event it ought to be tried in a spirit of conciliation before any of these states shall separate themselves from the Union. When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office the aspect neither of our foreign or domestic affairs was at all satisfactory. We were involved in dangerous complications with several nations, and two of our Territories were in a state of revolution against the Government.

A restoration of the African slave trade had numerous and powerful advocates. Unlawful military expeditions were contemplated by many of our citizens, and I was suffered, in defiance of the efforts of the Government, to escape from our shores for the purpose of making war upon an unoffending people of a neighboring Republic with whom we were at peace. In addition to these and other difficulties we experienced a revolution in monetary affairs, soon after my advent to power, of unexampled severity and of ruinous consequences to all the great interests of the country. When we took a retrospective view of what was then our condition I contrast this with its material prosperity at the time of the late Presidential election, we have abundant reason to return our grateful thanks to that merciful Providence which has never forsaken us as a nation in all our past trials.

While he recites the numerous violations of both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, by the Republicans of the Northern States, he does not regard the mere election of Mr. Lincoln as sufficient grounds for the secession of the people of any State, and urges that before such a step is taken, they should wait for the "overt act" on the part of the President elect.

THE PRESS.

J. D. MOUDY, : : : : Editor.



Eaton, Ohio.

Thursday, : DEC. 13, 1860.

Cincinnati Eaton & Richmond RAILWAY LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Monday November 26, 1860. Upward trains pass Eaton, 10:12 A. M. 6 P. M. Down trains pass Eaton, 10:12 A. M. 4:02 P. M.

A Boy Wanted!

A good boy is wanted at this office to learn the Printing business.

The President's Message.

The Message of President Buchanan, says the Dayton *Enquirer*, taken as a whole, it is a *lm*, considerate and able document, and contains sentiments which will find a hearty response in the heart of every man—we care not what his political preferences may be—who truly loves the Union, and desires its perpetuation. The telegraph informs us that it does not meet the approbation of either the extremists North or South. This was to be expected, and is good evidence that the President has chosen the middle path, the only course which leaves a hope—slight though it be—for a satisfactory adjustment of the dangerous questions now agitating the minds of the American people. Concession is urged upon both the citizens of the Northern and Southern States. While he argues that the Constitution does not confer upon any State the right to secede at pleasure, on account of any real or fancied grievance at the same time he declares it as his own opinion that the Constitution has not "delegated to Congress the power to force a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw, or has actually withdrawn from the Confederacy."

While the President gives this as his opinion, he refers to Congress to decide for itself whether it possesses the power, by force or arms, to compel a State to remain in the Union, and adopt such measures, as may be best calculated to restore harmony and friendly feeling between the sections. That both the Senate and House will agree with the President, even should they decide that they possess the power to use force, that it would be unwise to exercise it under existing circumstances, we have scarcely a doubt. While this position will meet with the hearty endorsement of the great mass of the people, it will, doubtless, be made the subject of bitter attack by that portion of the press, politicians and preachers who advocate the use of force, "at every hazard," even to the bringing on of a "civil war and all its horrors." They were anxious that the President should take a position in favor of coercion, and assume all the responsibility which such a course would carry in its train. He has, however, wisely referred the entire matter to Congress, and thus will compel the members of that body—Republicans as well as conservatives—to place themselves on record on the question, and become directly responsible for all the consequences which may ensue. We predict that here will be no coercion.

The President also states that orders have been issued to the commanders of the Forts in the South, that they shall act entirely on the defensive, and at all hazards protect the United States property.

Every Democrat in Preble County who has not already subscribed for the Press, should at once send in their names, accompanied, if possible, by the money. Come fellow Democrats do not let the time pass much longer, but send in your names immediately.

We will receive, in pay for subscriptions to the Press, corn, oats, and in fact almost any kind of produce.

Please Acquit our Thank.

We the aliquot part of the Press, together with the devil and all hands, return our most cordial and sincere thanks to the lady who was so kind as to remember us poor Democratic printers, in this our time of defeat. We cannot remember when it was before, that we have received such a bountiful supply of all the delicacies of the season,—and things out of season.—The peaches were indeed luscious, we shall not attempt to describe all, or even a part of the contents of the basket; suffice it to say, it was of the best, and most heartily enjoyed by all hands, as the rapid manner in which it was disposed of, would certainly testify.

Take Notice.

We wish to call the attention of persons who are indebted to us for job work, &c., that we must have the money due. We have delayed dunning you until we are compelled, from the fact that we need money very bad. We must have what is due us on job printing and there is no use in your trying to put off paying us any longer. Do you take the hint? If you do not we will be a little plainer next time.

The Holiday's are Coming.

All the little folks will be pleased to learn that there is a good supply of fancy fixens, on hand for their especial benefit, for the Christmas and New Year's holidays. We notice that Mr. Jacob Chambers is well supplied with toys, and fancy articles of every description, which cannot fail to please the children.

Don't Fail to Attend the Oyster Supper.

There will be an oyster supper for the benefit of the Presbyterian church, given at the residence of Judge Wm. J. Gilmore, on next Tuesday evening, the 18th. All are cordially solicited to attend.—50 cts per couple.

By order of the Lady members.

NAPOLÉON, Henry Co., O. July 7, 1858. Dr. C. W. BOWEN, Dear Sir:—For the benefit of suffering humanity, permit us to announce, through the columns of your circular, the surprising properties of your Scandinavian blood purifier and blood pills, which is sure cure for Indigestion and Liver Complaint. We have several persons in town who have been suffering with Liver Complaint and Indigestion, and notwithstanding that we have no good physicians as can be found in Northern Ohio, yet the disease baffled their skill. Consequently we were in a state of despondency, until we commenced using your Pills, through and by the advice of our friend, Mr. Brennan. We used the medicine according to directions, and are now full of life and hilarity, and our gratitude is equal to our improvement in health and spirits. When we take into consideration what we have been, and what we are at present, we feel like charging ourselves of the sin of ingratitude, if we did not try to announce to the public the great benefit of your medicine. Therefore we recommend to the public at large, the expediency of having recourse to your medicine, and consequently, as in duty bound, discharge what we feel to be our duty, in advising persons who are suffering as we have suffered, to make use of the only true and sure cure for the diseases already mentioned. Mrs. G. M. Brennan, Miss Heaton, C. C. Spelman. See advertisement.

For Fever and Ague it is a sure cure.

The Pain Killer is not alone used for the human family, but has proved itself to be a certain cure for Colic in Horses, as handled by Mr. Deal, and the following letter will prove. We have cured your own horses and save the Farmer's Fee! The following letter received from Dr. Deal, who is a Veterinary Surgeon of much skill.

Bowersville, Harrison Co., O. May '60. Messrs J. N. Harris, & Co. Cincinnati: I have given Perry Davis Pain Killer in many cases of colic, cramp and dysentery in horses, and never knew it to fail to cure in a single instance. I look upon it as a certain remedy.

JOHN R. DEAL. For Galls, Sprains, Scratches, &c., there is no better Liniment.

In all cases where Dr. S. A. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Ointment, together with his Cerate, has been used, it has cured Erysipelas. Some of the following cases, and modes of treatment for many years, have been perfectly and permanently cured by these articles. Their efficacy in such cases, is truly wonderful. They never fail in effecting a cure for all humors.

For Sale by J. P. BROOKINS & SON.

DR. HALL'S BALSAM. This highly efficacious and popular medicine, not only cures, by its good effects, every CONSUMPTIVE sufferer who makes use of it; and those who have tried a thousand remedies in vain, will never regret its trial. A few doses will give proof of its superiority over all other remedies known.

W. M. A. SCOTT, Homeopathic Physician & Surgeon

CONSTANTLY keeps at hand the specific remedies for all kinds of wounds and burns; remedies which never have nor never will fail to give immediate relief. They give no pain when applied and nothing else is ever required. Every family should keep them in the house, as they will save you from all suffering, as well as from many a large Doctor's bill. They cured Wm. Clayton, beyond the expectation of every one who saw him fall from the top of a three story building on a stone pavement. To prove it, you have only to do as Clayton did, and then apply the remedy. They cure "the first intention," which keeps down inflammation, and thereby alleviates. 25 cents' worth of each will last one year. Office in Esq. Stephens's Building, down stairs. P. S. It will pay the reader to commit the above to memory. W. A. S. August 23, 1860-16.

SEVEN YEARS!

The seven years of unrivaled success attend the

Cosmopolitan Art Association, have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the Country.

Under the auspices of this popular Institution, over three hundred thousand homes have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables—the great benefits derived from becoming subscribers.

Subscriptions are not being received in a ratio unparalleled by that of any previous year. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Any person can become a member by subscribing three dollars, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb Steel Engraving, 30x38 inches, entitled, "Falstaff Mastering his Recruits."

2d.—One copy, one year, of that elegant illustrated Magazine, THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL.

3d.—Four admissions, during the season, to the Gallery of Paintings, 548 Broadway, N. Y.

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers as gratuitous premiums, over

500 Beautiful Works of Art!

comprising valuable paintings, marble parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb Engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled "Falstaff Mastering his Recruits," is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on heavy steel, in fine line and style, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor, or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving, in Justice Shallow's recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiments." It could not be furnished for less than five dollars.

The Art Journal is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossips, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail, with safety, being packed in a cedar, postage prepaid.

Subscriptions will be received until the evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will be closed and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting \$15, are entitled to five memberships, and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

For full particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated Art Journal, pronounced the household magazine in America. It contains Catalogues of Premiums, and numerous superb Engravings. Regular price, 50 cents per No. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin.

Address, C. L. DEBIBY, Artory C. A. 548 Broadway, New York. N. B.—Subscriptions received and forwarded by A. L. HARRMAN, Agent for Iowa and vicinity, where specimen Engravings of Art Journal can be seen. Eaton, Dec. 6, 1860.

WANTED!

ANY QUANTITY OF WHEAT, RYE, OATS, CORN, BARLEY, FRAXES, CLOVERSEED. And all other kinds of Seeds and Grain, for which the highest market value will be paid IN CASH!

Those having Grain for Sale to sell, are solicited to give me a call before selling elsewhere.

Grain taken on Store, &c. A. DENNY, Brick Grain Tr. Eaton, Dec. 6, 1860. 15-4w

NOTICE.

THE members of the "Preble County Agricultural Society" are hereby notified to meet at the office of R. G. D. McKim, in Eaton, on Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1860, to elect Officers for the ensuing year.

All persons who purchased Member Tickets for the current year are members of the society. J. EASMAN, Secy. Eaton, Dec. 6, 1860. 15-4w

75,000 KOCOMO SHINGLES.

1000 Bushels Coal. Just received and for sale, low for cash only. Eaton, Dec. 6, 4-w A. DENNY.

Daniel J. Nueff and Elizabeth Nueff Case No. 1185. Preble County Pleas in Partition. Jesse Planks and others.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, sheriff of Preble County, by virtue of an order of sale issued from the court of common Pleas of Preble County, and to him directed, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the door of the court house, in Eaton, in said county, on

Saturday the 12th day of January, A. D. 1861 between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following Real Estate situate in the county of preble and State of Ohio, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Being fifty acres of land out of the N. E. corner of the S. E. quarter of Sec. 28 T. 5 R. 3 E. and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the N. E. corner of said lot at a stone in the middle of the road, thence S. 85° E. 89 poles and 12 links to a stone, thence N. 85° E. 89 poles and 12 links to a stone, thence N. 5° W. 89 poles and 12 links to the place of beginning. Appraised at \$2700.00.

FOOS & CAMPBELL, Attys. WM. BOKER Sheriff of Preble Co. Eaton, Dec. 13, 1860. 15-4w

[Press for S.] State of Ohio : Court of Common Pleas of Preble County, Ohio.

Joseph L. Rue. Indictment for Grand Larceny.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said defendant was convicted of said charge of grand larceny, at the November term of said court of said county; that the said defendant was sentenced upon said conviction to said term, to the penitentiary—off said State for the term of one year; and that an application will be made to the Governor of said State for the pardon of the said defendant.

Haines & Abbott and Robert Chaffee, Attys. for said Joseph L. Rue. Eaton, Dec. 13, 1860. 15-4w

A fine engraving and a superb replica of Perry Davis can be procured by buying one 25 cent bottle of Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer. In such a purchase you will have the likeness of one of the best men living, and a bottle of medicine, universally appreciated for its great power in relieving all kinds of pains, or externally, it can be procured of all respectable medicine dealers.